

UPR

A tree at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Circe, the daughter of the sun, whose charms
 Whoever tasted lost his *upright* shape,
 And downward fell into a growling swine. *Milton.*
 Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
 His mighty stature. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
 You have the orthography, or *upright* of this ground-plot,
 And the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*
 2. Erected; pricked up.
 All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*
 Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
 With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*
 3. Honest; not declining from the right.
 Such neighbour nearness shou'd not partialize
 Th' unfooping firmness of my *upright* soul. *Shakespeare.*
 How hast thou infill'd
 Thy malice into thousands, once *upright*
 And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 The most *upright* of mortal men was he;
 The most sincere, and holy woman, she. *Dryden.*
UPRIGHTLY, *adv.* [from *upright*.]
 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.
 Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*
 Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons *uprightly* and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*
 To live *uprightly* then is sure the best,
 To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*
UPRIGHTNESS, *n. f.* [from *upright*.]
 1. Perpendicular erection.
 So the fair tree, which still preserves
 Her fruit and state, while no wind blows,
 In storms from that *uprightness* swerves,
 And the glad earth about her strows
 With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
 2. Honesty; integrity.
 The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly *upright* man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*
TO UPRISE, *v. n.* [up and rise].
 1. To rise from decumbiture.
 Early, before the morn with crimson ray,
 The windows of bright heaven opened had,
 Through which into the world the dawning day
 Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
 Uprose Sir Gyon. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising*. *Pf. cxxxix.*
 Uprose the virgin with the morning light,
 Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*
 2. To rise from below the horizon.
 Uprose the sun. *Crowley.*
 3. To rise with activity.
 Was that the king that spur'd his horse so hard
 Against the sleep *uprising* of the hill? *Shakespeare.*
UPRISE, *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon.
 Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
 That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*? *Shakespeare.*
UPROAR, *n. f.* [uproar, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.
 The Jews which believed not, set all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts xvii. 5.*
 It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an *uproar*, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*
 He levied forces in a disorder'd *uproar*, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*
 Others with vast Typhæan rage more fell,
 Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
 In whirlwind; hell scarce holds the wild *uproar*. *Milton.*
 Horror thus prevail'd,
 And wild *uproar*! ah, who at length will end
 This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*
 The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*
TO UPROAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion.
 Not in use.
 Had I power, I should
 Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
 Uproar the universal peace, confound
 All unity on earth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
TO UPROOT, *v. a.* [up and root.] To tear up by the root.
 Orpheus could lead the savage race,
 And trees *uprooted* left their place,

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Sequacious of the lyre:
 But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;
 When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
 An angel heard, and straight appear'd,
 Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*
TO URGE, *v. a.* [up and rouse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.
 Thou art *uprou'd* by some distemperance. *Shakespeare.*
UPSHOT, *n. f.* [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.
 With this he kindleth his ambitious spighte
 To like desire and praise of noble fame,
 The only *upshot*, whereto he doth aim. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the *upshot*. *Shakespeare.*
 In this *upshot*, purposes mistook
 Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Every leading demonstration to the main *upshot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *Morgan.*
 Upon the *upshot*, affections are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of letting matters right. *LeStrange.*
 Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the *upshot* and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Barnes's Theory of the Earth.*
 Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the *upshot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*
 At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the same or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*
UPSIDE DOWN, [an adverbial form of speech.] With total reverement; in complete disorder; with the lower part above the higher.
 In his lap a mats of coin he told,
 And turned *upside down* to feed his eye,
 And covetous desire, with his huge treasure. *Fairy Queen.*
 The flood did not to turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreed. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 The severe notions of christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprise and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darts full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*
UPSPRING, *n. f.* [up and spring.] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted.
 The king doth wake to-night, and takes his route;
 Keeps wassel, and the swagg ring *upspring* reels. *Shakespeare.*
TO UPSTAND, *v. n.* [up and stand.] To be erected.
 Sea calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
 The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die. *Morgan.*
TO UPSTAY, *v. a.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support.
 Them the *upstays*
 Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
 Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*
TO UPSTART, *v. n.* [up and start.] To spring up suddenly.
 He *upstart* brave
 Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
 As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*
 Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
 His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*
UPSTART, *n. f.* [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.
 Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden *upstarts*, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*
 My rights and royalties
 Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
 To *upstart* unthrifcs. *Shakespeare.*
 Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unfirm; and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper.
 A place of bliss
 In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
 A race of *upstart* creatures, to supply
 Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
 Inordinate desires,
 And *upstart* passions, catch the government
 From reason. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *LeStrange.*
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Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts*, as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 22.*
TO UPSWARM, *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm.
 Out of use.
 You've taken up the subjects of my father;
 And both against the voice of heav'n and him
 Have here *upswarm'd* them. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*
TO UPTRAKE, *v. a.* [up and take.] To take into the hands.
 He hearkned to his reason, and the child
Uptraque, to the palmer gave to bear. *Fairy Queen.*
TO UPTRAIN, *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.
 King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
 But had no issue male him to succeed,
 But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
 In all that seem'd fit for kingly feed. *Fairy Queen.*
TO UPTURN, *v. a.* [up and turn.] To throw up; to furrow.
 So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
 His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*
 Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
 Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*
UPWARD, *adj.* [up and year, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.
 Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
 A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*
 The angel said,
 With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*
UPWARD, *n. f.* The top. Out of use.
 From th' extremest *upward* of thy head,
 To the descent and dust below thy foot,
 A most load-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
UPWARDS, *adv.* [up and year, Saxon.]
 1. Towards a higher place.
 I thought
 To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
 For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
 Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*
 In fleets of rain the sky descends,
 And ocean swell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
 One rising, falling one; the heav'n and sea
 Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*
 A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*
 2. Towards heav'n and God.
 Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hosier, b. v.*
 3. With respect to the higher part.
 Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
 And downward fish. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
 4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.
 Their counsel must seem very uncautionable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherever the world hath had, by their own accounts, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away suspicion. *Hosier, b. v.*
 I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
 With many children by you. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
 5. Towards the source.
 Be Homer's works your study;
 Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring;
 And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*
TO UPWARD, *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upward*. [up and wind.] To convolve.
 As the lay upon the dirty ground,
 Her huge long tail her den all overspread;
 Yet was in knots and many boughs *upward*. *Fa. Queen.*
URBANITY, *n. f.* [urbanitas, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.
 A rustic severity banishes all *urbanity*, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 Railery is the foe of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. *LeStrange.*
 Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*
URCHIN, *n. f.* [beurachin, Armorick; erinaeus, Lat.]
 1. A hedge-hog.
 Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
 All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes,
 Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*,
 Would make such fearful and confused cries,
 As any mortal body, hearing it,
 Would straight fall mad. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*
 That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures, by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin*. *Roy.*

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2. A name of slight anger to a child.
 Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride;
 And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cry'd.
 'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast;
 Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the rest. *Prior.*
URE, *n. f.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.
 Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in for the establishment of that cause? *Hosier.*
 He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *LeStrange.*
URETER, *n. f.* [uratur, Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. They lie between the doubling of the peritoneum, and descending in the form of an S, pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Quincy.*
 The kidneys and *ureters* serve for expurgation. *Wyseman.*
URETHRA, *n. f.* [uretra, Fr.] The passage of the urine.
 Caruncles are loose flesh, arising in the *urethra*. *Wyseman.*
TO URGE, *v. a.* [urges, Lat.]
 1. To incite; to push.
 You do mistake your business: my brother
 Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 He pleaded still not guilty;
 The king's attorney, on the contrary,
 Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
 Of divers witness. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
 What I have done my safety *urg'd* me to. *Shakespeare.*
 This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*
 High Epidaurus *urges* on my speed,
 Fam'd for his hills, and for his hories breed. *Dryden.*
 The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*
 He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night,
 Through the thick darkness headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*
 2. To provoke; to exasperate.
 Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
 But think upon my grief. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To follow close, so as to impell.
 Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
 Their *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*
 4. To labour vehemently.
 5. To press; to enforce.
 The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
 Your haste is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakespeare. Jul. Caesar.*
 Urge your petitions in the street. *Dryden.*
 And great Achilles *urges* the Trojan fate.
 6. To press as an argument.
 Urge the necessity and state of times,
 And be not peevish. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
 7. To importune; to solicit.
 He *urged* fore,
 With piercing words and piteous implore,
 Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.
 Though every man have a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scornfully to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*
TO URGE, *v. n.* To press forward.
 A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
 Stands such, or else decays;
 But he which dwells there is not so; for he
 Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raises. *Donne.*
URGENT, *n. f.* [from *urgent*.] Pressure of difficulty or necessity.
 Being for some hours extremely press'd by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and shame. *Gulliver's Travels.*
URGENT, *adj.* [urgent, Fr. urgens, Lat.]
 1. Cogent; pressing; violent.
 Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily, any longer than till there grow some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary. *Hosier, b. iv.*
 Not alone
 The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
 Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 This ever hath been that true cause of more wars, than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the *urgent* necessity of state. *Raleigh.*
 Let a father seldom strike, but upon very *urgent* necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke on Education.*
 2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.
 The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exod. xii. 33.*
URGENTLY, *adv.* [from *urgent*.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.